

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, March 2006  
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### Seasonally Adjusted:

The preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for March showed that New Hampshire's total nonfarm employment grew by 1,100 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) led the pack with a 600-job addition. Construction (supersector 20), educational and health services (supersector 65), leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) each expanded its work force by 200. Following that, professional and business services (supersector 60), other services (supersector 80), and government (supersector 90) each bumped up their employment totals by 100.

Offsetting those aforementioned gains, manufacturing (supersector 30) trimmed 200 jobs from its roster, while information (supersector 50) and financial activities (supersector 55) each cut staffing levels by 100.

### Unadjusted:

In preliminary unadjusted estimates for March, New Hampshire employers added 2,500 jobs to the state's economy. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and government (supersector 90) each accounted for 600 of those March jobs. Construction (supersector 20) added 500 jobs to the mix, as trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), professional and business services (supersector 60), and educational and health services (supersector 65) each increased payrolls by 400.

Natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and other services (supersector 80) maintained their respective employment totals at the previous month's level.

On the downside of the ledger, manufacturing (supersector 30) posted a 200-job reduction for March. Wrapping up March's employment activity, information (supersector 50) and financial activities (supersector 55) each registered a 100-job contraction.

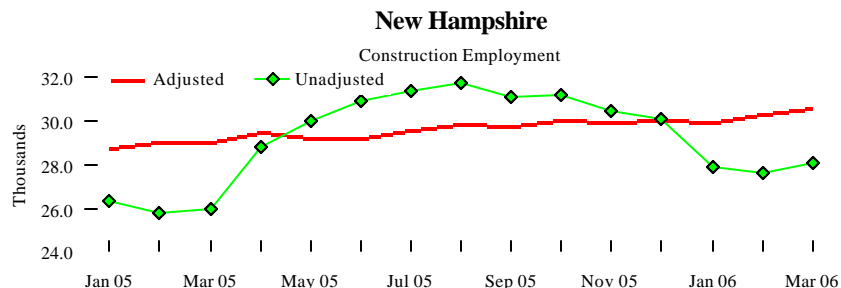
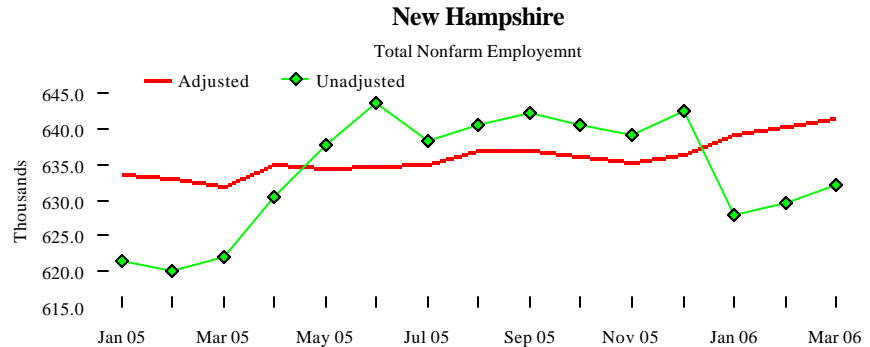
## CONSTRUCTION

Recent history indicates that the month of March marks the start of another season for construction (supersector 20). The 500-job increase in March employment confirms the seasonal start up.

Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) covered 300 of the sector 20 added jobs, as the construction of buildings (supersector 236) contractors increased overall crew size by 100.

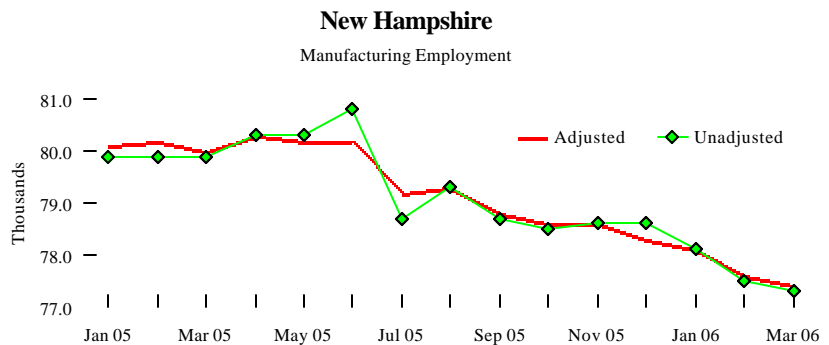
## MANUFACTURING

Nondurable goods manufacturing's 200-job reduction in March carried the month for manufacturing's (supersector 30) employment shift. All in all, durable goods manufacturing sustained employment at the February level.



The two published items under nondurable goods manufacturing did not alter the total number of employed in the March estimates. According to the sample, plastics and rubber products manufacturing (subsector 326) played a significant role in the March decline for the nondurable goods manufacturing employment trend line.

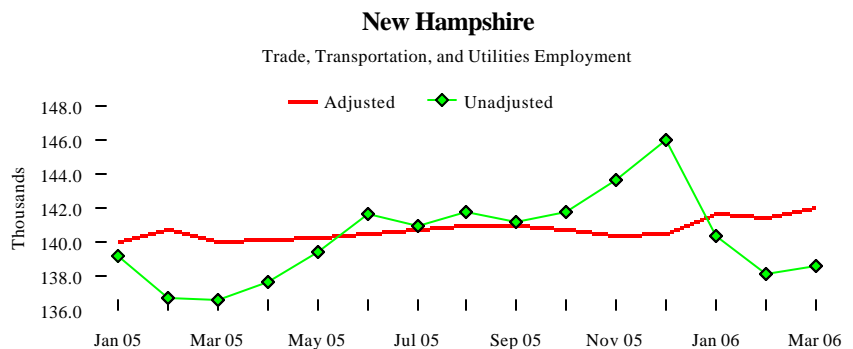
Although a shift in the employment trend line did not manifest itself at the durable goods manufacturing aggregate, a 100-job increase in electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (subsector 335) offset the 100-job loss in computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334). The remaining published items in durable goods manufacturing did not record a change in employment totals in the March preliminary estimates.



## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Employers doing business in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded staffing by 400 jobs during the month. Retail trade spurred the growth with a 300-job addition, as transportation, warehousing, and utilities put 100 more workers on the payroll. Employment levels for wholesale trade held constant at the February level in March's preliminary estimates.

The sample indicated that a variety of elements outside the two published items under wholesale trade made minor reductions in staffing to offset the 100-job gain in wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) to hold March's wholesale trade employment total at the February level.

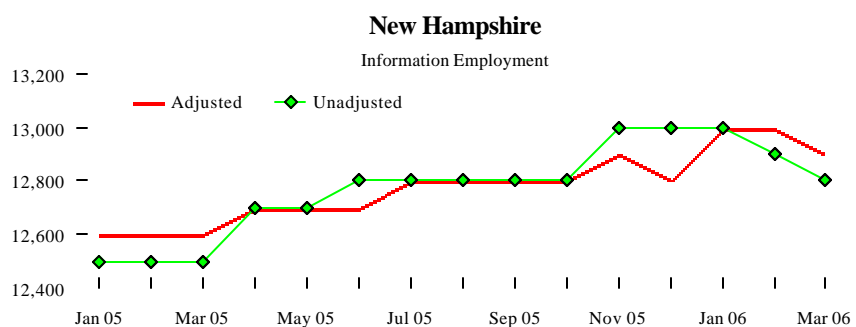


Department stores (industry group 4521) brought 200 additional workers on board during March. That couple with the 100 more jobs in food and beverage stores (subsector 445) covered retail trade's 300-job net gain in March's preliminary estimates.

For the 100-job increase in transportation and warehousing and utilities, several facets of transportation and warehousing contributed to gain in the March estimates. Employment in the utilities part of this grouping remained at the previous month's level.

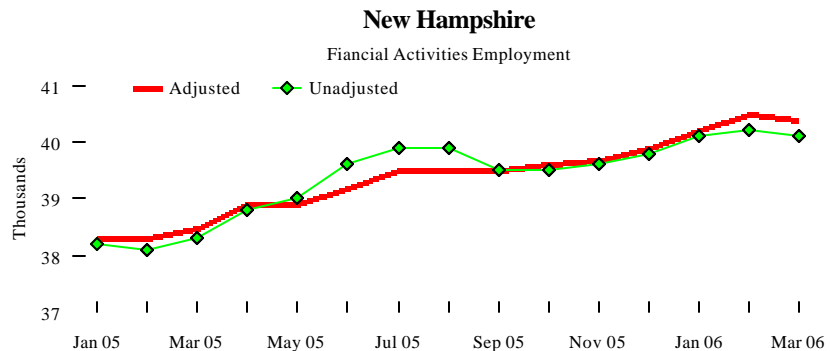
## INFORMATION

New Hampshire's publishing industries (subsector 511) kept their March employment level at the February total. As for the 100-job decline in information (supersector 50) staffing, all aspects of the supersector except publishing play a role in the reduction. No single industry stood out in that effort.



## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

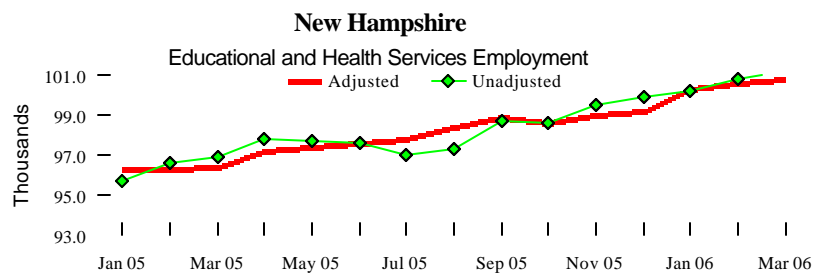
Financial activities (supersector 55) experienced a 100-job decline in employment trend line in March's preliminary estimates. Finance and insurance (sector 52) accounted for those jobs. The sample shows that within sector 52, personnel actions in monetary authorities – central bank (subsector 521) drove the shift in the employment trend line.



## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Administrative and support and waste and remediation services (sector 56) added 400 jobs to the rolls in March, which carried the month for professional and business services (supersector 60). Employment services (industry group 5613) accounted for 100 of those jobs.

Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) and management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) made no changes to their employment totals in the March preliminary estimates.



## EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The employment trend line for educational and health services (supersector 65) edged upward by 400 jobs in March. Health care and social assistance (sector 62) kicked in 300 of those jobs, while educational services (sector 61) expanded its ranks by 100 positions.

Colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113), the only published item under educational services, dropped 100 jobs from its rosters. The sample points to business and secretarial schools (industry group 6114) and technical and trade schools (industry group 6115) as the agents of change for sector 61 during March.

Inside sector 62, ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) increased its work force by 100 jobs, while nursing care facilities (industry group 6231) reduced its crew size by 100. Hospital (subsector 622) employment levels remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.

According the sample, many of the elements within social assistance made minor modifications to their employment totals during the month. This aided sector 62 in its net employment gain.

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Although ski season is winding down, employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 600 jobs to the state's economy in March. Preliminary estimates showed that accommodation and food service (sector 72) posted a 700-job gain, while arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) trimmed its rolls by 100.

Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) reduced its employment levels by 200 jobs, but signs of spring presented themselves as elements in spectator sports (industry group 7112) and museums, historical sites, and similar institutions started to come back to life from their winter hiatus.

Turning to sector 72, we found that accommodation (subsector 721) providers made no change to their total number of employees, as food services and drinking places (subsector 722) hired 700 additional persons in March. Full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) and limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) each increased staff by 300 positions during the month.

## GOVERNMENT

Government (supersector 90) employment grew by 600 jobs in the March estimates on the strength of a 400-job increase at the state level and a 200-job addition in local government. Federal government employment totals held at the previous month's level.

For state government, the 100-job decline in the other administrative function diminished a 500-job increase in the university system.

March town meetings played a significant roll in the 200-job increase in local government employment totals for the month.

